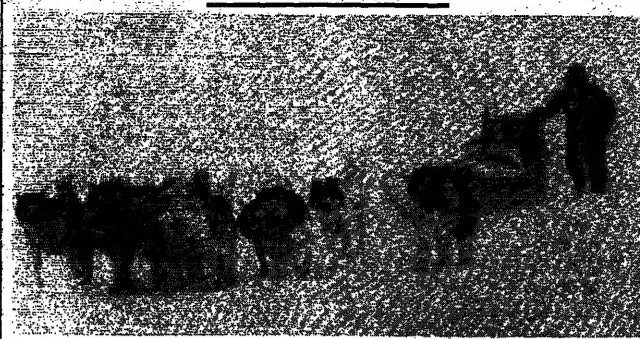


AMERICAN TOPICS



DOGS GET EXPLORERS TO NORTH POLE — A member of the Sledging International Polar Expedition crossing Erebus Bay, Canada, en route to the North Pole. Six expedition members, five men and a woman,

Arizona Water to Go

Where the Money Is

When the Central Arizona Project to bring in Colorado River water was conceived in 1947, the aim was to bolster a booming agricultural economy. Four decades later, Arizona's dream has become a 190-mile (300-kilometer) reality. But the twist, The Washington Post reports, is that the \$4-billion project may put most of the state's farmers out of business.

For now, the water flows through a concrete ditch to the cotton, wheat, barley, corn and alfalfa fields that stretch along the state's central spine. But when demand outstrips supply, as everyone expects it will, the ditch just for farm irrigation will be turned off first. Much farmland, already has reverted to desert.

"The water is too costly for agriculture," said John R. Norton, an Arizona farmer. To some economists, Arizona's decision to jettison the bulk of its farms is a simple reflection of reality. Agriculture uses 30 percent of the water in the state and yields about 24 percent of its gross revenues. The state's economy now rests on its high-technology manufacturing industries, its non-resident retired people and the service economy that provides for both groups.

Farmers "feel they'll be compensated," Mr. Norton said. "A lot of them are profiting on the land boom, and couldn't care less."

Short Takes

The 75-year-old wing of the Birmingham, Alabama, jail is being torn down. In the 1920s Jimmy Tuttle wrote his ballad, "Birmingham Jail," asking his beloved to "write me a letter, save it for me, and in the care of the Birmingham Jail." King, while being held there April 12-20, 1965, after leading a vast civil rights demonstration, wrote "Letter From Birmingham Jail," which became part of his book, "Why We Can't Wait." The cell in which he is believed to have been held has been dismantled and stored pending the building of civil rights museum proposed in the city.

Last year, for the first time, corporate contributions to U.S. universities and colleges, totaling \$1.7 billion, surpassed gifts from alumni, at \$1.46 billion, according to the Council for Educational Advancement, a nonprofit organization financed by major corporations.

reached the pole Saturday after crossing more than 500 miles of ice in 56 days. They were the first to do so using dogs alone since Admiral Robert E. Peary in 1909. They and 21 dogs were airlifted from the pole Saturday.

Gifts from all sources totaled \$6.32 billion. Harvard led the campuses surveyed with \$145.6 million in donations.

Notes About People

William Proxmire has been in the U.S. Senate since 1957 and has not missed a roll-call vote there in 20 years — since April 20, 1966, when he left for the day before a relatively minor vote came up. Since then the Wisconsin Democrat has completed an unbroken string of 3,173 roll-calls, far exceeding the second-place consecutive vote record of 2,918 put together from 1957 to 1959 by Margaret Chase Smith, who then was the Republican senator of Maine. Mr. Proxmire said the average senator missed about 10 percent of roll-call votes.

"Some of those bills aren't very important," he said. "But some are, and some are decided by a single vote."

his trademark pipe and the Pepsi-Cola he once drank day and night.

House Croyens and Jessica Tandy, the American actress's now-known companion Al Fred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne, are appearing on Broadway in "The Peddler" of 1951, "Fanny" of 1962 and others. It is another "two-bander," as Miss Tandy, 76, calls them, only she and Mr. Croyens, 74, in a cast of two. At their age, "this is the end. At just the time of them carrying a play through an entire evening, Miss Croyens told The New York Times, though by no means the curtain to their theatrical careers."

The actor Michael Caine talks about standing outside a hotel in Beverly Hills, California, with Cary Grant, a former movie idol now 82 and out of films for two decades. A woman rushed over and shook Mr. Caine's hand, saying, "I'm so glad to see you. We're from out of town, and we've been searching for movie stars all week." She then turned to Mr. Grant, adding, "Isn't it wonderful? We finally met a movie star." Mr. Grant smiled and told the woman he was happy for her.

—Compiled by ARTHUR HUGHES

U.S. Senate Opens a Test Run on Television

By Linda Greenhouse
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — "I see a little better grooming," said Senator Howell Heflin, a Democrat of Alabama, as he aimed a deadpan stare at the tanned gray hair of Senator John W. Warner of Virginia. "Some might even be trying a little powder."

"I remain unchanged, definitely unchanged," Mr. Warner, a Republican, retorted. "Let the raw material stay rough and raw."

Television arrived in the U.S. Senate last week — over so tentatively and only after long debate. It was greeted amid a sea of telegraphic blue shirts and red ties by studied, but not entirely persuasive, indifference.

Beneath the jocular tone, senators were paying serious attention to the "new and powerful force" in their lives, as Senator Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, the Democratic leader of the Senate and House of Representatives, said Thursday on the Senate floor.

The coming of television, which the Senate authorized as an experiment by a 67-21 vote on Feb. 27, was preceded by a heated debate that lasted three weeks. Even the strongest advocates of televising

The Senate is so serious about keeping the experiment in-house that press photographers are prohibited from photographing the images on the television screen. And the rule against taking still photographs

July 29 on whether to make the experiment permanent. "Those of the experiment require the six cameras mounted in the Senate gallery to focus only on the senator who is speaking or presiding. The cameras, which are operated by remote control from a studio in the basement, are not to pan over the empty chairs or show senators huddled in conversation."

"The result Thursday was a rather stiff image that gave little sense of the somewhat casual flow of traffic on the Senate floor. But what seemed to disconcert the senators most was the camera angle, which captured the top of the head of anyone who did not strain to look up to the gallery."

"Those cameras show what's really happening around here, which is that senators are losing their hair," said Senator Frank H. Murkowski, Republican of Alaska.

— Senator Frank H. Murkowski

the proceedings were not sure they could predict what changes might be in store for the institution as a result.

For the next month, the experiment will be made on the Senate floor, for close-in consumption only. The broadcast will be shown only on the closed-circuit television system within the Capitol and the office buildings of the Senate and House of Representatives.

On June 1 the signal will be made available to the general public and will be carried on C-SPAN, the cable network that carries House debates to 23 million American homes. The House has permitted television coverage since 1979.

On July 15 the Senate broadcasts will be suspended pending a vote

White House Says Reagan Will Fight \$1-Trillion Budget Passed by Senate

By Jonathan Furber
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan strongly opposes the \$1-trillion budget for 1987 that was overwhelmingly approved by the Senate, according to a statement issued from the White House.

Mr. Reagan will continue to fight for his budget priorities even if it means using his veto power, the statement said. It added that the president strongly objects to provisions in the Senate plan, passed earlier Friday, that raised revenues and limited military spending.

Senate leaders said that the substantial bipartisan support the plan received meant that the House of Representatives was likely to approve a similar proposal and that Mr. Reagan was headed for a confrontation with Congress. Thirty-two Republicans and 38 Democrats voted for the Senate plan, which passed by 70-25.

Some members of the House Budget Committee agreed that the Republican support for revenue increases in the Senate would open the way for the Democrats to add revenue to their proposal. Members of the House committee have said they expect to reduce the military budget significantly below the level voted by the Senate.

The Senate proposal calls for revenue of \$857 billion and spending of \$1,001 billion, leaving a deficit of \$144 billion, the ceiling mandated by the budget-balancing law. If no changes are made in federal spending policy, the budget deficit would be \$127 billion in 1987; the

by \$19 billion, to \$301 billion. That is enough to make up for inflation and a little more, but it is less than half the increase that Mr. Reagan wanted.

The Senate pared \$132 billion from the revenue increase proposed by the committee, but allowed more than twice the \$6 billion Mr. Reagan proposed. The Senate plan does not specify how to raise the revenue, but most senators said it would require some tax increase, which Mr. Reagan has promised to veto. Over three years, the project of revenue increase is \$54 billion.

68% in U.S. Back Reagan, Poll Indicates

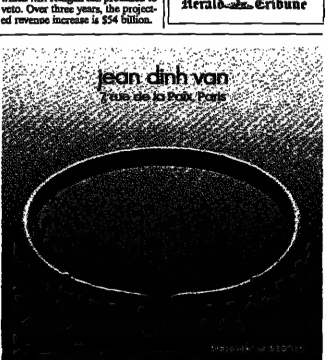
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — President Ronald Reagan's approval rating from Americans is as high as it ever has been, a New York Times poll indicates.

In a telephone poll of 1,099 adults conducted from April 29 to May 1, 68 percent of those questioned approved of Mr. Reagan's handling of the presidency. Twenty-two percent disapproved and 11 percent had no opinion.

The poll also indicated that support for the bombing of Libya last month had slipped to 65 percent from 77 percent immediately after the attack.

Mr. Reagan's approval rating reached 68 percent once before, in a Times poll taken in December after the Geneva summit meeting.



jean dinh van
from the U.S. to Paris

Pretoria May Let Blacks in Government

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — A South African cabinet minister says that changes in racial policies in South Africa will not be possible without continued segregation of schools and housing to assure whites about their future.

In Cape Town last week, the official, Gertrude Viljoen, a former member of the Broederbond Afrikaner secret society, said blacks might join South Africa's government in areas like black education.

The minister holds two portfolios — education of blacks and the development of the six tribal homelands that have not yet taken nominal independence from Pretoria. A former professor, he is viewed as a leading figure in what is called the enlightened wing of the ruling National Party.

Black schoolchildren have been at the forefront of the violent protests in which almost 1,500 persons have died since September 1984.

Mr. Viljoen acknowledged in an interview that the crisis in the nation's schools would not be solved simply by improvements in the nation's segregated education system, which spends more per capita on white children than on blacks.

A step toward "meaningful" change, he said, was "that my job should be taken over by an acceptable black minister." He did not define the term "acceptable."

He did not make clear whether his proposed replacement would sit in the country's cabinet, which is dominated by whites.

Blacks are excluded from the central government, but persons of mixed and Indian descent are now represented in the three-chamber parliament.

Mr. Viljoen said white willingness to "accept reform involving power-sharing up to the highest level of government will be determined by the maintenance of a sense of security for minority groups," particularly the nation's 4.5 million whites.

Referring to schools, housing and racially exclusive political parties, he said, "To maintain the ability to be exclusive in these three areas, to have differentiated areas, is a key needed for political reform."

2 Die in Unrest

At least two black people died in unrest Sunday, Reuters reported from Johannesburg.

Police said that an off-duty policeman in KwaZulu homeland near Port Elizabeth killed at about 100 people attacking him, killing a 20-year-old man and injuring a woman. Another man was killed during a clash on a bus near Port Shepherson on the Indian Ocean coast.

COURTS: State Constitutions Used to Back Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

Proxmire of Oregon, vice president of the National Association of Attorneys General, said that state-law-enforcement officials viewed the trend with mixed feelings.

"We are all federalists," he said. "We prefer to see home-grown decisions rather than rulings handed down ex cathedra 3,000 miles away."

But he said that many of the people advocating a new focus on state constitutional law "want to shake law enforcement."

He added, "Playing under two sets of rules, federal and state, can be very confusing and difficult for police officers who have to make instantaneous decisions in the field."

Federal court decisions have dominated the thinking of state judges for years. But now, in some cases, the influence runs in the opposite direction.

The U.S. Supreme Court, in a ruling last week, barred police officers from disqualifying potential jurors because of their race. It was, in effect, "following the lead of a number of state courts constraining their state's constitution."

Most state constitutional summaries are individual rights similar to those in the federal Bill of Rights, and state courts have full power to interpret state constitutions so long as they do not infringe on any federally guaranteed rights.

But state court decisions upholding individual rights are subject to Supreme Court review under the state's federalism clause, which says explicitly that there was an "adequate and independent" basis in state law for its ruling. Increasingly, state judges include such statements in their decisions.

State officials often appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court when they believe a state's high court has gone too far in protecting the rights of an individual. In recent years, they have found the U.S. Supreme Court receptive to many of their arguments, especially in criminal cases.

These cases illustrate the way state courts are interpreting their own constitutions to protect individual rights.

The New York Court of Appeals, the state's highest court, refused in November to follow the lead of the U.S. Supreme Court in

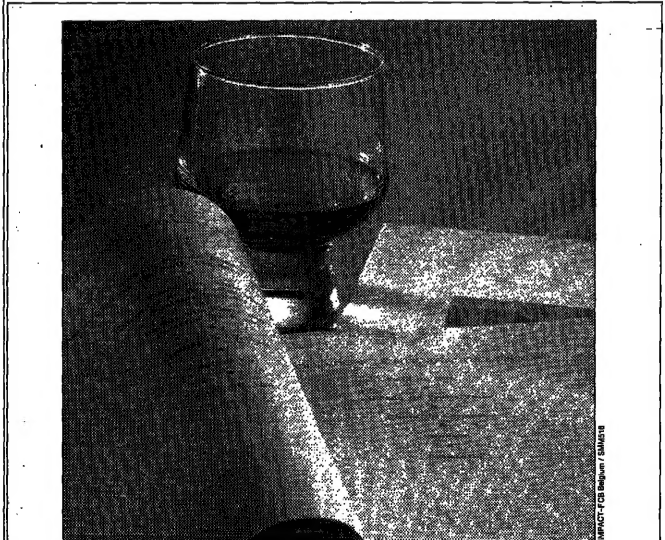
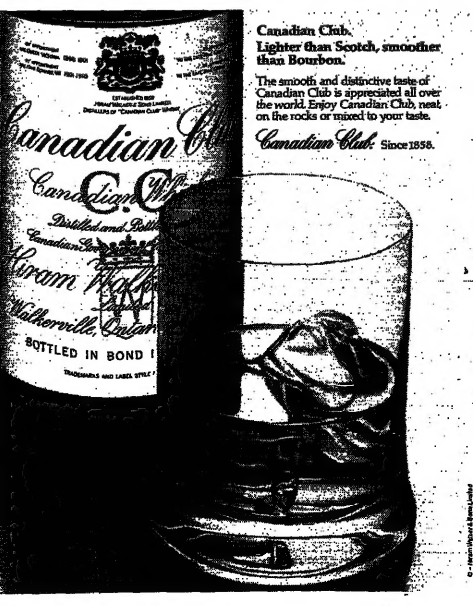
permitting prosecutors to use evidence obtained by the police through good-faith reliance on a defective search warrant.

The Alaska Supreme Court decided in September that "the state constitutional guarantee against unreasonable searches and seizures is broader in scope than Fourth Amendment guarantees under the United States Constitution," even though the wording of the two provisions is almost identical.

The South Dakota Supreme Court last year struck down a state law requiring public school boards to lead teachers to parochial school students. The U.S. Supreme Court had permitted similar programs elsewhere.

The Arizona Supreme Court held that the state's system of financing public education, under which wealthier school districts got more money, violated a section of the state constitution guaranteeing equal protection of the laws to all people.

The U.S. Supreme Court had said that nothing in the federal constitution required equal levels of spending on public education for children in rich and poor districts.



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THE SOVIET NUCLEAR DISASTER: Assessing the damage as the emergency ends

Open Information Was Another Major Casualty of Chernobyl's Nuclear Accident

By Serge Schmemmann

New York Times Staff

MOSCOW — It may be months or years before the world learns exactly what happened at the Soviet Union's Chernobyl nuclear power station and why radiation was spread over much of Europe. But one thing is clear: the accident with striking clarity in the days after the incident was first reported.

NEWS ANALYSIS

reported was the profound difference between the Soviet Union's official account of the accident and the information that flooded the West, and the few facts divulged in the East.

By week's end, a resident of Kansas City, half a world away, probably knew more about the accident and its potential effects than a resident of Kiev, 70 miles (110 kilometers) from the damaged plant.

Mr. Ronald Reagan said the withholding of details "manifests a disregard for the legitimate concerns of people everywhere."

Across the West, ominous talk of meltdowns and gamma rays revived anxieties about nuclear energy. Newspapers and television were filled with reports, sometimes

exaggerated. In Poland, children were issued iodine pills. In Sweden, milk was tested. In Chicago, where future soars, and nuclear physicists everywhere were sought out by reporters.

In the Soviet Union, by contrast, it took some doing to learn that anything was happening at all. Most reports from Kiev described a city happily preparing for a four-day May Day weekend. The terse official announcements, buried in the television news program or in the obscure corners of the newspapers, released sparse facts in small daily doses. The available information acknowledged that there had been an "accident," that radiation had leaked, that the accident was being investigated, that two people were killed. The reports said that the area was being decontaminated and that the air and water around Kiev were safe.

A Politburo member, Boris N. Yeltsin, said in Hamburg, West Germany, that "human error" had caused the accident and that the area was too radioactive to permit the immediate return of residents, but his remarks were not made public. It was officially reported that the accident was caused by a "technical malfunction" and that the area was being decontaminated.

and discussed "measures which are being undertaken" — but no specifics were disclosed, including how close to the disaster site the officials had been.

The Soviet press attacked the Western media for spreading "fabricated reports" to "mislead the Soviet people" and "blacken the reputation of the Soviet Union."

After preaching greater candor about failings, the Kremlin reverted to its time-honored pattern of rationing information.

outrage at being compelled by their government to leave Kiev, and ridiculed the radiation checks made by Mr. Yeltsin. At the entrance to one of its jetliners, Mr. Yeltsin, who is the Moscow party chief, also made a speech assailing Moscow's "ideological opponents" for "concocting many hoaxes about the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power plant."

There were crosses the Russians could point to. The first fast flurry of Western press reports included claims of thousands dead and a blazing inferno in the graphite guts of the reactor, possibly spreading to a second reactor.

What the Soviet authorities seemed unable to understand was that it was their own stonewalling on an incident touching one of the most sensitive anxieties of contemporary man that was most responsible for the hysteria in some of the coverage.

It took the Russians one full day after Sweden first recorded heightened radiation readings to acknowledge the accident. On Monday, by Sunday, they had still not fully explained what had happened, when, why, and with what potential consequences. Western reporters and diplomats were quickly barred from traveling to Kiev. While most Western experts presumed there had been a fire in the graphite core of the reactor, possibly following an explosion, the Russians never acknowledged one, and Soviet television showed only a mosaic of the damaged reactor, made by a worker, and said, "as you can see for yourself, there was no gigantic destruction or fire."

If the official approach divulged little about the accident, it spoke volumes about the Soviet system, about the relationship of the state to the individual. Over the past 14 months, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, has been preaching greater openness in the press and greater candor about failings. But when a crisis struck, the Kremlin reverted to its time-honored pattern of rationing information and stonewalling at the West.

It was an approach rooted in a view that information is a tool of the state, and that domestic disasters must not be allowed to spread alarm or to raise questions about the wisdom or qualifications of the state. The greater the strict controls. There was nothing the Soviet people could do about Chernobyl, any more than they can do about an airplane crash, so why alarm them? Crises, by the same logic, are reported only once they are solved. It was an approach Mr. Gorbachev had not fundamentally challenged. When he called for openness, it was largely to criticize the practices he was trying to change, not to let unprocessed information loose on the land. The Soviet leader himself presided smilingly over May Day celebrations and issued a new attack on American nuclear testing, omitting any reference to Chernobyl.

Fatal Radiation Levels Covered 3-Mile Radius, U.S. Scientists Estimate

By Cass Peterson

Washington Post Staff

WASHINGTON — Radiation levels around the Soviet nuclear station near Chernobyl were high enough immediately after the accident to threaten the life of anyone within two to three miles of the reactor and severely endanger the health of people as far away as seven miles, according to U.S. officials.

The statement on Friday was the first official estimate of the radioactive intensity of the Chernobyl accident.

U.S. officials said that they could not say with certainty how many people were harmed by the accident, because the Soviet Union had released no information on how quickly people near the site were evacuated.

"Whether anyone was under that plume depends on how much wind was blowing," said Harold Denton, an official of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and a member of an interagency task force investigating the impact of the world's worst nuclear reactor accident.

The radiation levels near Chernobyl were calculated through extensive monitoring data from Sweden, where officials first detected the abnormal radiation on April 28. Working backward toward the reactor and taking into account the wind direction and speed, the task force said it thought that "life-threatening" doses of radiation would have fallen over a two- to three-mile (three to five kilometers) radius of the plant.

Radiation levels would have dropped with distance. But even in areas from five to seven miles from the plant, there would have been enough radiation to cause "severe health effects," according to task force calculations. Those would include intestinal ailments, bone marrow destruction and damage to the immune system. Long-term effects might include cancer, particularly thyroid cancer.

Mr. Denton said, however, that it was "surrounding" that Soviet officials had given accurate casualty figures. The Soviet Union said that there had been two deaths from the accident and that 197 persons had been treated in hospital.

Mr. Denton noted that the casualty figure was close to the number of employees thought to have been working at the Chernobyl plant at the time of the accident.

"They might have hospitalized everyone, but that's just their speculation on our part," he said.

Task force members said the radiation estimates supported their belief that the Chernobyl plant suffered a "large release" of radioactive material, but that the release was not as large as some U.S. officials estimated.

An air mass containing those radioactive particles has spread over much of Europe and a large part of the Soviet Union.

Lee M. Thomas, Environmental Protection Agency administrator and head of the task force, said that several had detected radioactivity 400 miles west of the Norwegian coast at an altitude of 5,000 feet (1,500 meters), but that the mass was thought to be heading southward.

At current wind speeds and patterns, he said, "we could possibly, at the earliest, on Sunday or Monday, see that air mass come over North America, but that is a possibility, rather than a fact, at all."

slightly at ground level following rainfall, but was still close to normal. No precautionary measures were advised.

BRITAIN — The National Radiological Institute said Sunday that readings in the air had dropped considerably since Saturday, but that readings on the ground had remained relatively high and remained "significant" and were being watched.

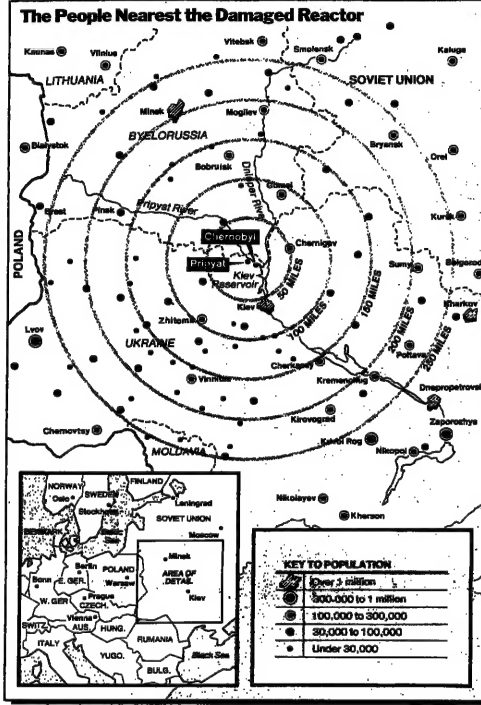
BULGARIA — The state news agency BTA said measurements showed that the radiation level had dropped to a level that posed no danger to the population or the environment.

SOME COUNTRIES — Measurements in millirems, which measure the effect that radiation produces in human tissue.

Experts in Frankfurt said that an average West German receives about 110 millirems per year from natural sources, such as cosmic rays and geological deposits, and from man-made sources, such as fallout from nuclear tests.

AUSTRIA — The Health Ministry said Sunday that air radiation had decreased to the point where it posed no "danger at all." But there was an increased hazard of ground radiation. Parents were told to keep their children out of pools, sandboxes and off the ground.

BELGIUM — Environmental authorities said radioactivity rose



Europeans Report No Dangerous Levels

The Associated Press

FRANKFURT — Here is a breakdown of radiation levels in European nations, in Turkey and in Israel on Sunday, a week after the accident at the Soviet nuclear reactor near Chernobyl.

No levels dangerous to humans were reported anywhere, although some nations took precautionary measures.

There were no reports Sunday from Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and East Germany. All seven countries had reported no threat to public health in previous statements.

Some countries provided measurements in millirems, which measure the effect that radiation produces in human tissue.

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U.S. Nuclear Mishaps Said To Rise 20%

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A record 2,974 accidents occurred at U.S. nuclear power plants during 1985, a 20-percent increase over the number reported in 1984, according to a private industry group.

The number of nuclear accidents, which are defined in reports filed by the plants with federal safety regulators, has increased each year since 1979, the group said Sunday.

Public Citizen is a nonprofit group founded in 1971 by Ralph Nader, the consumer advocate.

"Industry and government claim that U.S. nuclear plants are safe," a statement issued by the group, "are belied by the fact that each year thousands of nuclear accidents and other mishaps are reported at the 100 commercial nuclear reactors in this country."

The group asked the U.S. government to stop licensing new nuclear power plants until the cause of the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power plant in the Ukraine is learned.

According to the group, federal regulators levied 38 fines totaling \$3.8 million during 1985 for nuclear violations in 1985, a \$1.7-million increase over 1984.

There were 601 emergency shutdowns at U.S. nuclear power plants during 1985, compared with 518 in 1984, the group reported.

MIKOLAJKI: In the Path of the Radioactive Winds

(Continued from Page 1)

Yet, the next morning, less than 24 hours after the accident, Polish experts on a special government commission said they expected an increase in cancer rates as a result of the radiation.

The news was censored from the national media, however, and a later communiqué from the commission said that "no danger existed to the health of the population."

In Mikolajki, the government commission said recorded the highest radiation readings in Poland, official accounts appear

equally ambiguous. Two government radiation experts, including a commission member, Zdzislaw Jaworowski, confirmed that the radiation level of 2.5 millirems per hour recorded on April 28 would have been six times above the normal safety level.

Mr. Jaworowski said, however, that the radiation level was well below an international standard for dangerous levels in "emergency situations," based on a period of 10 days of radiation absorption. He said the news was reported by residents could have been induced by anxiety.

Though uninformed of the figures, residents said rumors of extremely high radiation levels spread quickly from the state media-controlled compound. Yet, because no official announcement of the Chernobyl accident and its dangers had been made, few took the stories seriously.

At first people thought the equipment had broken down," said an office worker who heard early on April 28 of the high radiation readings. "Then no one wanted to believe it. It was like a joke until Tuesday, when the microphone radiation in Warsaw and the military came here in their helicopter. By then, it was already too late for us."

Swedes Say Worst Risk Has Passed

By Richard Wallis

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — Swedish government experts said Sunday that the worst of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster was over, they said, and some of the safety measures adopted in other West European countries as an overreaction.

The emergency is over," said Gunnar Bengtsson, head of Sweden's Radiological Protection Board. "Now we can start drawing lessons for the future."

Lars Hogberg, deputy director of the National Institute for Environmental Health, said that reports from his U.S. counterparts about the situation at Chernobyl were reassuring, but he said there was no confirmation that radioactivity had stopped leaking.

"It seems that the cooling down of the damaged reactor is proceeding normally," he said.

The Soviet Union said that it had shut down the reactor, 80 miles (130 kilometers) north of the Ukrainian capital of Kiev, after fire broke out in the fourth on April 26. The accident spread radioactivity over much of Europe.

The Swedish experts said at a news conference that some measures in other West European countries, including bans on food imports from Scandinavia, were "unjustified" and "unnecessary."

"We think other countries were a bit slow at the start," Mr. Bengtsson said. "When they finally did something about it, they imposed strong, extremely strong, safety measures as a result of a reaction."

Italy imposed a 15-day ban on milk consumption by children under the age of 10, halted the sale of all leafy vegetables and restricted imports from Eastern Europe and Scandinavia.

The United States advised against eating dairy products in Europe, and Britain is checking daily imports from Eastern Europe and Scandinavia.

Mr. Bengtsson said: "We began by banning food imports from Eastern Europe and stopped grazing, but we eased these controls when we realized the situation was not as serious as it had been. We do not have the same expertise and consequently go overboard."

Sweden has only advised against drinking raw milk and eating wild vegetables. It is also testing food from Eastern Europe.

"We would not even have these controls if it could get data from Eastern Europe on radiation levels," he said. "Failed reports are spread, and a death toll running into thousands, panic among the population."

People on Sweden's east coast, where radiation was up to 100 times normal, said Sunday that it was Sunday to see how much radioactive iodine their thyroid glands had absorbed.

"Maliciously delighting in other people's troubles," Tass added, "is an unbecomingly occupation." The dispatch was also read by a commentator on the evening news.

The Soviet Union has said that



West German fishermen washed down a Dutch truck after discovering radioactive contamination when it arrived at Hirschhausen on the border with East Germany on Friday.

NUCLEAR: TV Shots Show

(Continued from Page 1)

treatment, the Soviet press agency Tass reported Wednesday.

Two articles in an interview Sunday with the British Broadcasting Corp. Criticism of the Chernobyl accident, he said, "just shows that some were looking for a pretext to discredit the Soviet Union, to distrust any amount of credibility of the Soviet Union."

Asked why Moscow took so long to give information, Mr. Arbatov said: "The Soviet Union's 'first and major concern' was 'how best to deal with this extremely dangerous situation.'"

Mr. Arbatov rejected charges that foreign countries were affected by the accident's slowness in reporting of the incident.

"Other countries didn't suffer," he said.

Playing down the after-effects, Mr. Arbatov said: "There was no chain reaction, no explosion, so the danger was for those in the immediate vicinity, who got really serious doses of radiation. They are in hospital."

Mr. Yeltsin said that water and milk in the Chernobyl vicinity had been contaminated and that cattle in the area had been slaughtered.

"Naturally, no farm work is going on there," he said.

In other news of the Ukraine, "farm work is still going forward," Mr. Yeltsin added. "Cows are being grazed, drinking water is being consumed, as well as milk and vegetables and other produce, without restrictions and without limits."

Mr. Arbatov said that people in Kiev and elsewhere in the Soviet Union were being given all the information about the incident. But neither his interview nor Mr. Yeltsin's were broadcast or reported by the Soviet media.

Warsaw Radiation Is Minimal, U.S. Expert Concludes

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A radiation specialist from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency found radiation levels in Warsaw were minimal and posed no health risks.

The expert, Richard Hopper, arrived here Saturday from the agency's Office of Radiation Programs in Las Vegas and immediately began taking readings at the U.S. Embassy compound and at homes of American diplomats.

I could not even detect any deviation with my regular instrumentation," Mr. Hopper said. "I then used a scintillation counter, which can measure tiny amounts of radiation, and found background radiation, or twice the normal background."

"I can't stress enough how small this amount is," he said.

His findings came after the State Department reported that children and wives of embassy employees could leave at U.S. government expense if they wanted to. At the same time on Friday, the State Department noted that pregnant women should consider the risks before going to Poland.

Cover-Up Alleged in U.K.

United Press International

LONDON — A small explosion damaged a nuclear power station in southeast England a month ago, and caused a "minor release" of radioactive gas, a newspaper reported in its Sunday edition.

In a headline, The Observer said the Central Electricity Generating Board, as saying the explosion damaged a by-pass system but that "it was never a question of the security of the main reactor cooling system being at risk."

"The accident caused no casualties or hazards to health," the newspaper said. "Its significance is that it calls into question the integrity of equipment used at nuclear power stations."

The Observer quoted John Burt, managing director of the Central Electricity Generating Board, as saying the explosion damaged a by-pass system but that "it was never a question of the security of the main reactor cooling system being at risk."

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200 Injured In Clash at Murdoch's Printing Site

The Associated Press
LONDON—More than 200 police and demonstrators were injured Sunday in clashes outside the east London printing plant owned by Rupert Murdoch, Scotland Yard said.

It was the worst violence at the plant since the publisher dismissed 5,500 production workers Jan. 25 and moved publication of his four British newspapers from Fleet Street to the high-tech site at Wapping, near the Tower of London, police said.

Authorities said 175 police officers were injured and 43 were taken to hospitals. Most of them remained in the hospital, including one with serious head and neck injuries.

The London Ambulance Service said 34 civilians were treated for injuries. St. Bartholomew's Hospital, which handled most of the cases, said all but two were treated for minor injuries and discharged.

Scotland Yard said 86 demonstrators were arrested, mainly for offenses against public order.

Reporters said that police in riot gear, some of them mounted, charged about 1,000 demonstrators outside the Wapping plant. Scotland Yard said the officers moved in after they were attacked with rocks, bottles and fireworks.

Tony Benn, a leftist member of Parliament who took part in the protest to support the dismissed production workers, said there had been a "massive police attack on perfectly peaceful people."

A spokesman for Mr. Murdoch said the company's two weekly newspapers, the Sunday Times and News of the World, were printed and distributed on schedule.



Leaders attending the economic meeting in Tokyo opened talks Sunday. From left to right, they are: Brian Mulroney of Canada, François Mitterrand of France, Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan, Ronald Reagan of the United States.

Vatican, Blaming Itself, Assesses Defections to Cults

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

ROME—The Vatican has issued a report on the defections from some cults that are supported by "powerful ideological forces as well as economic and political interests."

The document, released Friday, is one of the most strikingly self-critical assessments of the church ever published by the Vatican. It acknowledged that cults had flourished in part because of "needs and aspirations which are

seemingly not being met in the mainstream churches."

The document called on the church to consider potentially far-reaching changes, including a "rethinking, at least in many local situations, of the traditional parish, and the creation of 'more fraternal' church structures that are 'more adapted to people's life situations.'"

It said such communities should be "open to and supporting of people who have special problems: the divorced and 'remarried,' the marginalized."

The document noted that "a re-

thinking of Saturday evening-Sunday morning liturgical patterns" had been suggested, and said, "Prayer, worship and community prayer should not necessarily be confined to traditional places of worship."

The cults, the study said, were responding "to a vacuum crying to be filled."

It said answers to questions raised on Saturday-Sunday liturgical patterns "should be sought in the faith of their persons to new evangelic movements, many of them linked to fundamentalist Protestantism."

Evangelicals have been especially active in Latin America and have made major inroads among young people and the very poor. The groups often operate with major financial backing from people and organizations in the United States.

The Vatican document acknowledged that the groups had been prepared in part because they offered "human warmth, care and support" as well as "a style of prayer and preaching closer to the cultural traits and aspirations of the people."

SUMMIT: 5 Rockets Fired

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

TOKYO—An internal police report said that the summit between President François Mitterrand, the Socialist head of state, and the new Socialist prime minister, Jacques Chirac, is still going on at the summit meeting this morning.

In accordance with long-standing summit practice, other countries attending the summit are not allowed to enter the summit grounds.

But France is an exception. In accordance with long-standing summit practice, other countries attending the summit are not allowed to enter the summit grounds.

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Japanese Want Bigger Role In World Affairs, Poll Shows

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

TOKYO—Most Japanese believe that their country has become a global power and that it should be playing a broader role in international affairs, a poll suggests.

A majority of the Japanese surveyed, 53 percent, said they believed that one of the main obligations of Japan should be to provide more aid to poorer nations. According to the survey, 31 percent also felt that international responsibilities required Japan to work harder to reduce its large trade surplus.

The poll, involving both Japanese and Americans, was conducted by The New York Times, CBS News, and the Tokyo Broadcasting Station.

The findings suggest significant support for two basic themes struck repeatedly by the Japanese government in its recent foreign policy: to do something about growing trade imbalances and that it must

increase economic assistance to poor nations.

But the Japanese, who were interviewed from April 4-6, were far less receptive to the idea of increased military spending.

Only 12 percent thought that Japan should assume a larger share of its defense, although a stronger military is another priority of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Americans polled from April 6 to April 10 were slightly less inclined to view Japan as a world power, with 53 percent of the 1,601 respondents saying it was enough of a power to "assume responsibilities to other countries," and 36 percent saying it was not.

In Japan, 62 percent of the 1,415 respondents said their country was a world power and 31 percent said it was not. In each country the margin of sampling error was plus or minus three percentage points.

Considerable disagreement emerged on a question about whether Japan and other U.S. allies should adapt themselves more to U.S. views on political issues. Only 20 percent of the Japanese answered yes, compared to the 71 percent who said the United States should pay more attention to the opinions of its allies.

In the United States, 39 percent said Washington should listen more to its allies while 36 percent thought the allies should go along with American views more often.

On specific economic issues, the responses in the United States and Japan showed that perceptions had not changed much since a similar poll last summer.

In both countries, people said they thought Japanese blue-collar employees worked harder than American counterparts. This view was held by 83 percent of Japanese and 50 percent of Americans, with only 3 percent in Japan and 8 percent in the United States saying they believed that American blue-collar workers worked harder.

French Power-Sharing Alters Summit Protocol

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

TOKYO—An internal police report said that the summit between President François Mitterrand, the Socialist head of state, and the new Socialist prime minister, Jacques Chirac, is still going on at the summit meeting this morning.

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WALDHEIM: Fails to Win Austrian Presidency on First Round

(Continued from Page 1)

what those who started it expected that it would have.

Expressing confidence that he would win the run-off election against Mr. Seyrer, Mr. Waldheim predicted that the attacks would lessen in the coming weeks.

"These interventions have come from private institutions," he said, "alluding to the World Jewish Congress and the foreign press," and not from governments. Governments have remained aloof.

Mr. Seyrer had in recent weeks privately expressed concern that the World Jewish Congress was stirring a patriotic and anti-Semitic

backlash in favor of Mr. Waldheim. The Socialist candidate said that the discussion had had a "rather positive effect" for his opponent.

Senior Socialist strategists conceded that Mr. Seyrer had only a slim chance of overcoming Mr. Waldheim's lead in the run-off for the six-year presidential mandate.

Most of Mr. Seyrer's anti-eight supporters are expected to vote for the People's Party candidate, which would enable Mr. Waldheim to capture the largely ceremonial presidency.

Mr. Waldheim's showing

marked a further erosion of the Socialist Party's hold on the country, which it has politically dominated for 16 years. The party has been plagued by scandal and lackluster leadership.

For the past two months, the campaign has been seized by the disfigurement that Mr. Waldheim, who headed the United Nations Secretariat from 1972 to 1982, had in various anti-Semitic accounts.

Behind the fact that he had been a staff officer in the Balkans under General Alexander Lohr, who was executed in Yugoslavia for war crimes in 1947.

After the revelation that Mr. Waldheim had been named by a postwar tribunal in Yugoslavia as a possible war criminal, the Austrian president, Rudolf Kirchschläger, agreed with the World Jewish Congress to consider the document and allegations against the former diplomat.

On April 22, Mr. Kirchschläger said that he had not found enough evidence to support an indictment against Mr. Waldheim. But he said that as a staff officer collecting intelligence reports, Mr. Waldheim must have been aware of German reprisals against partisans in Yugoslavia.

Assad Starts Visit To Jordan Today, Cementing Ties

AMMAN—President Hafez al-Assad of Syria starts a state visit to Jordan on Monday, cementing a reconciliation between the two neighbors that was engineered by the Arab League.

Radio Jordan did not specify the duration of the visit, which it said was at King Hussein's invitation.

Hassan made a 24-hour visit to Damascus in December, his first in seven years. Mr. Assad has not been to Jordan since 1977.

Relations between Syria and Jordan, which nearly went to war five years ago, have improved since the rapprochement, although they still differ in their approach to the Israeli war and Middle East peace.

Pro-Soviet Syria backs Iran in the Gulf conflict, while pro-Western Jordan supports Iraq.

Two months after his visit to Damascus, King Hussein ended talks on a joint Jordanian-Palestinian approach to Middle East peace.

The talks had resulted in an accord that he had signed last year with the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, Yasser Arafat.

Both Syria and Damascus-based Palestinian factions denounced the accord with King Hussein as treason.

Syria and Jordan both want a United Nations-sponsored ceasefire of World War II, this society remains highly sensitive toward anything involving nuclear weapons.

President Ronald Reagan, in Tokyo for the economic summit, was briefed early Sunday on the accident. The White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, said the administration would reactivate the program as quickly as possible.

But Representative Manuel Lujan Jr. of New Mexico, the senior Republican on the House Science and Technology Committee, called for a temporary halt to all launches pending an investigation.

"The space program is losing credibility," he said. "It looks as if we have no capability of any launch."

NASA officials had no explanation for the engine failure.

The launch director, Charles G. Smith, said he was baffled. "We went into this thing with everything in good shape," he said. "We had a virtually trouble-free countdown. We followed the book of the rules."

Lawrence J. Ross, director of space flight systems at NASA's Lewis Research Center in Cleveland, said that would have been a swift investigation. It is important to NASA because the next Delta is set

to launch a classified payload on Aug. 14.

Before Saturday there had been only 10 failures in 177 Delta flights. Mr. G. Smith said the last 43 Delta launches, beginning in September 1977, had been successful.

The latest launch, originally scheduled for Thursday, was delayed when technicians found a small crack in the engine's main valve. But Mr. G. Smith said the problem was corrected and there was no connection between it and the shutdown of the engine.

The Delta's engine is manufactured by the Rocketdyne division of Rockwell International. The \$3-billion rocket is made by McDonnell Douglas Corp.

The explosion left NASA with three Delta rockets and three Atlas Centaurs. Three other Deltas are in assembly, officials said.

The next U.S. space launch is scheduled for May 22, when an Atlas Centaur is to place a military satellite in orbit.

The rocket Saturday carried a \$375-million GOES-7 weather satellite that would have been used to detect storms threatening the East Coast of the United States.

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ECONOMY: Bonn Backs Tokyo

(Continued from Page 1)

Reagan said he had "understood the kind of difficulty Japan is facing" as appreciation of the yen erodes Japanese competitiveness in export markets.

A U.S. official, who asked not to be named, said that Mr. Reagan had "understood Mr. Nakasone's 'serious concern.'"

He said the president pointed to the yen-dollar exchange rate as playing in the overall adjustment of trade imbalances between the United States and Japan, and he added that "Nakasone did not disagree with that."

Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d also made it clear that the United States still opposed intervention in currency markets to reverse the slide in the dollar in relation to the yen and certain other currencies.

"We prefer to concentrate on finding ways to enhance international economic cooperation and coordination," Mr. Baker said, "rather than talking about intervention."

The Reagan administration wants Japan and West Germany to adopt policies to stimulate their domestic economies and thereby more of the output from their own industries.

Japanese officials, by contrast, come to the conference seeking a promise from the U.S. government and European nations to try to stem the appreciation of the Japanese currency and keep the dollar from sinking below about 180 yen to the dollar.

The yen closed Friday on the Tokyo Foreign Exchange Market at 170.70 to the dollar, a 41.8 percent appreciation based on an International Monetary Fund formula.

Seven economic officials of the five leading industrial nations agreed Sept. 22 to drive down the value of the dollar.

In his meeting with Mr. Nakasone, Mr. Reagan underscored again the importance he attaches to a balanced attempt by Mr. Nakasone to transform the structure of the export-oriented Japanese economy into one more dependent upon domestic demand for growth.

Mr. Reagan asked Mr. Nakasone what follow-up steps he had taken to implement a promise the Japanese prime minister made at Camp David, Maryland, on April 13 — to be "open to the reforms" of Japan — to carry out the reforms "as a historic change for Japan."

Mr. Nakasone pointed to a decision made Thursday by a joint meeting of the Japanese cabinet and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party to set up action groups to draft measures implementing reforms.

The reforms were proposed by a commission headed by Haruhiko Miura, the former governor of the Bank of Japan.

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In Angola, 'Rebel Territory' Is Wasteland

By James F. Smith

The Associated Press

MUNHANGO, Angola — The rebel leader Jonas Savimbi likes to boast that he controls a third of Angola, but his realm is so desolate that almost no one lives in it.

Even wild animals shun it. Mr. Savimbi recently invited 20 reporters, photographers and cameramen to visit the southwestern stronghold where he carries on his fight against the left-wing Angolan government.

"We flew in a chartered, pre-World War II DC-3 to an airstrip in the bush in Mavinga and expected a routine four-day trip with a gear conference and perhaps a glimpse of U.S. military aid for his guerrilla movement, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, known as UNITA.

Instead, we were taken on an eight-day journey through more than 750 miles (1,200 kilometers) of sandy bush country. Mr. Savimbi wanted to show us how much territory he had taken in 10 years of fighting.

"After three days and nights of clattering north in two captured Soviet Ural trucks, we arrived at Munhango, Mr. Savimbi's headquarters on the strategic Benguela railway. There he posed for pictures with his troops, and spoke about the government offensive that he expects any day.

In route, we passed no more than a half-dozen tiny peasant set-



tlements of several families in thatch huts. Even the occasional river valleys, fertile by comparison, were devoid of life apart from a few ragged corn fields.

For the rest of the journey, it was endless hours of flat, hostile land, with dense, 20-foot-high (6-meter-high) scrub brush and tough mopane trees offering some shade from the scorching sun. Only when we approached Munhango, at the edge of the central farming region, did the landscape soften.

Elsewhere in Africa, such land would be filled with wildlife. A rinderpest epidemic wiped out the animals decades ago, and the war has strangled the normal recovery.

For the rebels, the war means a lifeline in the bush, not a two-year stint. When a reporter offered to buy a cap from a soldier, he replied, "What can I do with money?"

Mr. Savimbi was driven into the bush of the southeast after losing a power struggle to his Cuban-backed rivals in 1976, a year after the end of Portuguese colonial rule.

Since then, he says, he has slowly extended his control toward the fertile central region that is home to his Ovimbundu tribe, the largest in Angola.

He knows the worthlessness of the land of the southeast and says he is not fighting to stay there. He wants to return to the Angola, he says, where people can reap a decent crop.

Munhango, gateway to that livable area, was covered by UNITA in December. Now it is a likely first battle zone in the government's expected drive toward Mr. Savimbi's southeastern headquarters at Jamba. Like Mavinga, Munhango is nothing more than a dozen bombed-out houses.

An offensive last year by government troops stalled, but Luanda maintains that only South African air and ground support saved Mr. Savimbi. The rebel leader says he expects the coming offensive to be even larger.

While the government uses Soviet-made armored vehicles, MIG jets and Elad helicopter gunships, UNITA troops rely on mortars, rocket-propelled grenades and old Chinese anti-aircraft guns.

We also saw some West German Unimog trucks that were in the first batch of U.S. aid to the rebels.



Jonas Savimbi with his troops last week at Munhango.

Mr. Savimbi said he controlled seven airstrips within his territory, but that because some had been mined and others bombed out, we could fly no further north than Mavinga.

■ **Rebels Claim Hotel Blast**
UNITA rebels said Saturday that they blew up a hotel April 24 in a central province, killing seven soldiers and 17 foreigners — including Romanians and Cubans — and wounding 16 others. United Press International reported from Lisbon.

They also said they killed 61 soldiers and captured 30 in a week-long attack in five Angolan provinces. The attack ended Tuesday. Ten rebels were killed and 19 were wounded, they said.

■ **NATO Official in Denmark**
The Associated Press

COPENHAGEN — Britain's Lord Carrington, secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, arrived Sunday in Copenhagen for talks with Danish leaders.

Zanzibar Suspects \$35-Million Theft By State Officials

AP Wire Service

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania

The island of Zanzibar has started investigating possible corruption by state officials and soon will require all civil servants to account for their personal wealth, Radio Zanzibar has reported.

Chief Minister Sefu Hamad was quoted Saturday by the radio as saying that the anti-corruption campaign was started after the discovery that 600 million shillings (\$35.2 million) was missing from state-related companies for the 1983-84 fiscal year.

Hamad was quoted as saying that he suspected that some vehicles and houses owned by officials had been bought with embezzled government money.

He reportedly said that officials who could not explain how they acquired their property would be dismissed and prosecuted.

He said the crackdown also would involve employees of the Tanzania Union government working on Zanzibar and its sister island, Pemba.

Love never ends.

Claudius Dornier Jr.

Born December 10, 1914 — Died April 30, 1986

From his closest relatives.

The burial was held in the intimacy of the immediate family.

In lieu of flowers, contributions will be gratefully accepted to the Dornier Hilfe Relief Fund, Deutsche Bank, Friedrichshafen, account number 35/11 805.

A funeral service will be held Friday, May 9, 1986 at 10:30 a.m. in the Schlosskirche, Friedrichshafen.

Professor

Claudius Dornier Jr.

December 10, 1914 — April 30, 1986

Died after a long and serious illness.

From the Board of Directors, the Workers Committee and all employees of the Dornier Group of Companies.

The burial was held in the intimacy of the immediate family.

A funeral service will be held Friday, May 9, 1986 at 10:30 a.m. in the Schlosskirche, Friedrichshafen.

We are deeply moved to take leave of

Professor Dipl.-Ing. Claudius Dornier Jr.

Founder and Managing Partner of the Claudius Dornier Seastar GmbH U.Co.KG

His humanity, creativity and foresightedness made him an outstanding personality in the field of aviation.

We are losing the great engineer and genius who founded our company and distinguished it throughout his long career.

We pledge to continue his many projects in his memory.

From the Board of Directors and all the employees of the Claudius Dornier Seastar GmbH U.Co.KG Flugplatz Oberpfaffenhofen 8031 Wessling.

MONDAY, MAY 5, 1986

Page 9

EUROBONDS

Holidays Provide Excuse
To Shun Uncertain Market

By CARL GEWIRTZ

International Herald Tribune

PARIS—If ever there was a time not to issue Eurobonds it was surely last week, sandwiched between the May 1 labor day holiday on the Continent and the May 5 bank holiday in Britain. The holidays, of course, were only an excuse for investors to stay away from a market that has yet to establish a level they find attractive or believe sustainable.

Speculation on declining interest rates had sent rates well below levels investors were prepared to accept and the subsequent hiccup in yield levels has not been convincing.

Essentially, investors are waiting to see what, if anything, develops at the summit meeting in Tokyo of the heads of state of the seven major industrialized nations and how the U.S. bond market reacts to the auction into this week of \$27 billion of Treasury paper.

That huge financing will provide the first real test of Japanese intentions to defer investments since fears began to surface that the country's decline would drive them to look for other outlets. The Japanese have accounted for up to a third of the paper sold in recent auctions and thus their participation, or lack of it, could have a significant impact on the rates at which the 5-, 10- and 30-year paper is sold.

The summit causes worries because Washington has served notice that the expected reduction in its current-account deficit is not enough and it is therefore looking for faster growth in domestic demand in Japan as well as West Germany, stimulated by tax relief. Feeling that the Reagan administration has warned that it will be forced to depress the dollar to slow its imports and expand its exports.

Meanwhile, Japan and West Germany, through their joint intervention in the foreign-exchange market early last week, have signaled their reluctance to see the dollar fall further. But neither country has yet shown a willingness to stimulate the expansion of domestic demand sought by Washington.

Unilateral action by the United States to further reduce interest rates, a move that a number of analysts think necessary given the sluggishness in the industrial sector of the economy, would weaken the dollar. The problem with that scenario, however, is that a decline in the dollar could scare away foreign investors and set the stage for a tightening of interest rates or an uncontrolled drop of the dollar.

THE OTHER currency sectors were in not much better shape. The huge calendar of Deutsche mark issues announced for May, a record 72 issues totaling 18.4 billion DM in a month with only 19 working days, created a scare. On average, no more than 90 percent of the issues announced actually come to market and for May many West German bankers believe no more than half of the schedule is likely to be realized.

Nevertheless, prices on outstanding issues were marked sharply lower on the expectation that the new flow would be too heavy to absorb and yields will be driven higher.

Aggressive pricing programs by the Irish government, Ireland came to the market for 300 million DM with its 10-year, 9 3/4-percent bonds priced at 94 1/2. Less the full 2 1/2 percent paid to underwriters, the person selling the 10-year bond compared with the 6.3 percent available on existing paper having a maturity one year longer. The new issue ended the week down 3 1/4 points, while it yielded 6.3 percent.

The weakness in the DM sector added pressure in the market for European currency units. A glut of interest rates priced too aggressively to appeal to investors remains unsold and prices were marked down further on fears that a rise in DM rates would push up those on the ECU.

Even the tightly regulated market for French franc Eurobonds, where volume is limited to three issues per month, suffered a reverse, its first since the early devaluation of the franc within the European Monetary System.

Equity-linked issues remained the only buoyant sector of the See EUROBOARDS, Page 11

Yucatán Cutting Dependence on Fiber

By William Stockton

New York Times Service

MERIDA, Mexico—A century ago, when mechanization revolutionized U.S. agriculture and binder twine was a highly sought commodity, the agave plant and the henequen fiber it produced were king in all the Yucatán Peninsula. The peninsula's major city, Mérida, was the richest in the country, and Mexico dominated the world henequen market.

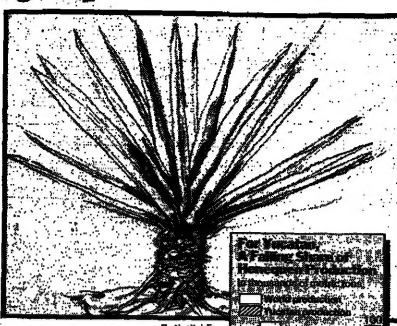
The development of synthetic fibers has changed all that. As a result, Yucatán last year provided only 58 percent of the world's production, down from 74 percent in 1980.

After a century of dependence on the agave plant, Yucatán is now scrambling to rescue a vast segment of its population from economic limbo by fostering new sources of income.

"We have no choice but to diversify and we must do it quickly," Yucatán's governor, Victor Cervera Pacheco, "else we cannot support 60,000 families, and we cannot permit ourselves ever again to be so dependent on one thing."

In an ambitious economic development program, the number of acres planted in henequen is being curtailed and citrus groves, vegetable fields, cattle operations and horticulture are being fostered.

In some cases the state government has entered into joint ventures, including one with private Mexican investors for a resort hotel in Progreso, Yucatán's port city. The state government is also aggressively wooing tourists, trying to capitalize on its spectacular ancient Mayan ruins. In one such effort, the government has begun building an artificial island and docking facilities in deep water 3 miles (nearly 5 kilometers) out into the Gulf of Mexico to accommodate ocean-



The peninsula is scrambling to rescue a large part of its population from poverty by fostering new sources of income.

going vessels that cannot dock in the shallow waters of Progreso, Yucatán's port city.

As a result of these efforts, the state hopes to reduce the number of henequen farmers who live in poverty on government-supervised collective farms, or *ejidos*, to less than 20,000, from 45,000.

"I have to give Yucatán high marks for what they're trying to do," said a U.S. diplomat in Mexico City who is familiar with the state's efforts. "The way they have involved

the private sector in joint ventures is very unusual for Mexico. It's refreshing."

The financing is not coming easy though, because of Mexico's worsened economic condition. The federal government, fighting 60 percent annual inflation and budget deficits that approach 10 percent of the gross domestic product, the country's total output of goods and services minus income from operations abroad, has limited resources with which to help the state.

Peru Delays Payments On Debt

By A.H. Rasquin

New York Times Service

LIMA—Peru will postpone principal payments on its medium- and long-term debt until Aug. 4, an Economy and Finance Ministry official has announced.

The action marks the third time the administration of President Alan García Pérez has unilaterally postponed its foreign debt payments since he took office nine months ago.

Meanwhile, Peru paid \$20 million to \$22 million in interest on Friday to more than 200 commercial creditors holding short-term loans, bankers and government officials said.

The payment kept Peru up to date on interest for its short-term foreign loans, although it is about \$450 million in arrears on long-term loans to private banks, bankers and government officials said.

Mr. García ordered a moratorium on principal payments when he took office July 28, and extended the moratorium for three months on Feb. 1.

As it did on Feb. 1, Peru will announce today if it is willing to pay, a ministry official said. He said Peru would allow lenders to charge a 10 percent interest rate at 1 percent point over the U.S. prime rate of 14 1/2 percent over the London interbank offered rate, the rate international banks charge each other on dollar loans in Europe.

Mr. García has asserted that Peru will pay its foreign debt on its own terms and within its policy of allocating 10 percent of its export earnings to interest on its medium- and long-term foreign debt.

AFL-CIO: Reorganizing to Survive

Centralization Is Taking Power From the Rank and File

By A.H. Rasquin

New York Times Service

NEW YORK—Groping for escape from the troubles engulfing America's unions, organized labor's big command is looking the unthinkable to a degree unparalleled in history.

Rules considered inviolable since the founding of the modern movement a century ago are being swept aside in a maneuvered effort at self-help. Increasingly, union chiefs are substituting discretion for costly compliance in their campaigns to organize.

In an even deeper break with tradition, labor's top officials now want to take a bite in the beginning of any strike—or any bargaining—of national significance, not just to be there at the end to pick up the pieces of a local union in disarray.

The principal architect of the push to revitalize the movement through concerted action, in Lane Kirkland, the self-proclaimed union chief who heads the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

In the six years since he succeeded George Meany as president, he has used coalition and consultation to win from the leaders of the federation's key affiliates a respect comparable to that once accorded the powerful Mr. Meany.

Despite the steady worsening of labor's fortunes, which began under Mr. Meany, Mr. Kirkland believes a reversal is possible if the central body is given an early voice in bargaining.

"We must be part of the general staff" at the inception, rather than the ambulance drivers at the bitter end," he told colleagues at a February meeting. They share his sense of urgency, bordering on desperation.



Lane Kirkland

at the skeleton-like state of many once powerful unions.

But unfortunately for unionism, its problems have a way of growing at least as fast as the remedies the leadership is trying to put in place.

Grassroots activists, long critical of complacent leadership, are ambivalent about how pivotal a role the federation's leadership should play in formulating policies in collective bargaining and strikes.

Almost without exception, activists agree that it is past time for labor to reap a unified strategy against management in major struggles. But some fear intervention now will serve to suppress rank-and-file influence and dampen its initiative.

"Unhappily, I have seen too much of the leadership believe that the strength of the organization is in its rank and file," said Ray Rogers, the professional strategist, whose aggressive tactics in the bitter strike of meatpackers at the Austin, Minnesota, plant of Geo. A. Hormel & Co. have made him a labor icon.

He has made him a labor icon to the labor establishment.

The strike, now in its sixth month, pits a militant local of striking meatpackers against not just Hormel but its own international union and most of labor's top hierarchy. The fratricidal struggle is a major embarrassment to labor, precisely the sort of quagmire that Mr. Kirkland wants to avoid. It has kindled fierce debate over who should take the lead in setting union policy—officials at the top or the rank and file.

It has also intensified another raging controversy: If there is a role to be played by labor, does it lie in more aggressive or more accommodative?

In the resolution on the Hormel strike adopted at its February meeting, the AFL-CIO's 35-member council left no doubt that it opts for moderation.

"Today's economic and political climate," the council said, "makes it imperative that unions follow realistic bargaining strategies that will assure gains for workers and protect their jobs—not 'all-or-nothing' stances that too often leave workers with nothing, including no job."

The council, made up primarily of international union presidents, sets policy for the federation and its 15.5 million members between conventions.

The fight by the Austin rebels, who are fiercely opposed to unionism, could scarcely come at a worse time for a permanent federation of autonomous unions into a much more centralized organization. Labor leaders

See AFL-CIO, Page 11

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes				Money Rates			
Index	12-Month % Chg.	1-Month % Chg.	1-Day % Chg.	Rate	1-Month % Chg.	1-Day % Chg.	1-Day % Chg.
DJ Industrial	1774.6	1785.2	1785.2	Discount rate	8 1/2	0	0
DJ Utility	161.1	161.1	161.1	Prime rate	11 1/2	0	0
S&P 500	226.4	226.4	226.4	3-Month T-bill	7 1/2	0	0
FTSE 100	102.30	102.30	102.30	6-Month T-bill	7 1/2	0	0
Hong Kong	184.10	184.10	184.10	9-Month T-bill	7 1/2	0	0
Japan Nikkei	1564.00	1564.00	1564.00	12-Month T-bill	7 1/2	0	0
West Germany	779.30	779.30	779.30	15-Month T-bill	7 1/2	0	0

Currency Rates

Currency	Rate	1-Month % Chg.	1-Day % Chg.
Australian dollar	1.450	0.0	0.0
British pound	1.547	0.0	0.0
Canadian dollar	1.277	0.0	0.0
French franc	6.545	0.0	0.0
German mark	2.363	0.0	0.0
Italian lira	1.366	0.0	0.0
Japanese yen	163.60	0.0	0.0
Swiss franc	1.480	0.0	0.0
U.S. dollar	1.000	0.0	0.0

To Our Readers
A weekly feature called World Stocks in Review, with reports from Agents Franco-Press correspondents, begins today. The feature, to appear every Monday, offers a weekly review of activity on selected major non-U.S. stock markets. Today, it is on Page 15.

Saatchi, Bates
Reportedly in
Merger Talks

By Bob Hagermyr

International Herald Tribune

LONDON—Saatchi & Saatchi Co. is holding talks aimed at acquiring Ted Bates & Associates in a move that would create the largest advertising company in the world, a source close to Saatchi said Sunday.

The source, confirming a report in London's Sunday Telegraph, said that more talks between London-based Saatchi and the U.S. concern were expected this week and that nothing was final. "There are no questions marks left to it," he said.

The price under consideration was not disclosed, but some analysts have valued Bates at more than \$200 million.

The purchase of privately owned Bates would fulfill Saatchi's long-standing ambition to be the world's biggest ad company.

Founded in 1970 by two brothers, Charles and Maurice Saatchi, the company has annual billings of about \$3.4 billion, and Bates's billings total about \$3 billion.

Saatchi signaled its intention to make a big acquisition by announcing three weeks ago a rights issue of shares to raise \$406 million (\$617 million).

Bates would be by far the biggest purchase ever by Saatchi, a company that has grown explosively through rapid-fire acquisitions, both in Europe and the United States.

In April, Saatchi announced the acquisition of Backer & Spielvogel Inc., based in New York, the 23rd-largest U.S. agency, with billings of about \$400 million.

Saatchi also is growing ambitiously in a variety of other corporate services. Over the past few years it has acquired companies involved in management consulting, public relations, sales promotion and marketing research.

News of the Saatchi-Bates talks comes just a week after three U.S. ad companies—BBDO International Inc., Doyle Dane Bernbach Group Inc. and Needham Harper Worldwide Inc.—announced plans for a merger that they said

would make them the world's biggest advertising company. The three have combined billings of around \$5 billion.

Before that announcement, Saatchi had been rumored to be seeking to take over Doyle Dane Bernbach. Aside from creating such a mammoth worldwide brand, Saatchi is well known in Britain for handling advertising by the Conservative Party. The party last week confirmed that it would retain Saatchi for the next general election, due before mid-1988.

U.S. Purchasers
Say Economy
Slowed in April

The Associated Press

NEW YORK—Production, inventories and employment were all down in April, indicating a slowing of the U.S. economy, the National Association of Purchasing Management said Sunday.

But the combination of continued strong new orders and falling prices showed that inflation is firmly in check and also reflected a possible basis for improvement in the month ahead, said Robert J. Brex, chairman of the group's Business Survey Committee.

The group said its composite index, a broad indicator of economic expansion or contraction, decreased to 48.7 percent from 50.4 percent in March.

It was the first time in eight months that the index fell below 50 percent, suggesting that the economy was contracting, the group said. Figures above 50 percent usually suggest the economy is growing.

The group's monthly report is based on a survey of purchasing managers at 250 industrial companies. A net 14 percent reported that production increased in April, down from 25 percent in March.

THERE ARE DAYS WHEN THE SUN CAN ONLY BE SEEN ON THE ASTROLABE.



Eclipse of the sun and the moon are astronomical phenomena that have moved man since the Stone Age. Divine displeasure or even the end of the world has often been apprehended as a consequence of these celestial configurations. Certainly the people who harbored such fears and premonitions did not, unfortunately, have an astrolabe. If they had, they would have known when and why the sun and the moon disappear from time to time.

THE astrolabe with its sun, moon and star bands predicts solar and lunar eclipses to the day and the hour. THE astrolabe casts about US\$ 20,000— or more if the movement is hand engraved with an 18 carat gold ring and visible stars the supplier back. It takes about four months of a watchmaker's time until celestial bodies begin to turn on the astrolabe's planisphere. TO learn more about the 30 astonishing functions of the astrolabe, visit the Watch Museum in Wuppertal, Germany, the Time Museum in Rockford, Illinois, or a leading watch dealer with a vision beyond hours and minutes.

ASTROLABUM
GALILEO GALILEI

ULYSSE NARDIN

MECHANICAL CHRONOMETERS
AND OTHER COMPLICATED WATCHES
SINCE 1846.

Available from: Australia: ELZA WATCH; Brazil: WATTE; Canada: ELZA WATCH; France: WATTE; Germany: ELZA WATCH; Hong Kong: ELZA WATCH; India: ELZA WATCH; Japan: ELZA WATCH; Korea: ELZA WATCH; Malaysia: ELZA WATCH; Mexico: ELZA WATCH; Netherlands: ELZA WATCH; New Zealand: ELZA WATCH; Norway: ELZA WATCH; Philippines: ELZA WATCH; Portugal: ELZA WATCH; Singapore: ELZA WATCH; South Africa: ELZA WATCH; Spain: ELZA WATCH; Sweden: ELZA WATCH; Switzerland: ELZA WATCH; Taiwan: ELZA WATCH; Thailand: ELZA WATCH; United Kingdom: ELZA WATCH; United States: ELZA WATCH; West Germany: ELZA WATCH; Yugoslavia: ELZA WATCH.

Republic of Ecuador
International Oil Tender

For service contracts in exploration and production of hydrocarbons in the Republic of Ecuador.

CEPE

(Ecuadorian State Petroleum Corporation)

Duly authorized by the special bidding committee invites national or foreign, state or private companies or consortia to participate in the following process:

1. Pacific Ocean Region (off-shore), special bid numbers: 001-CE-86 FOR BLOCK NO. 3 (INCLUDES AMSTAD FIELD)

This block has an area of approximately 340,000 hectares.

2. Amazon region (on-land), special bid numbers: 002-CE-86 FOR BLOCK NO. 4 004-CE-86 FOR BLOCK 13

003-CE-86 FOR BLOCK NO. 12 005-CE-86 FOR BLOCK 17

Each of the above blocks has an area of 200,000 hectares.

The corresponding legal documents, the contractual basic conditions, the programs of the contract, the general instructions for the bidders, the forms, the instructions for awarding the contract, the instructions for evaluating the bids, an example of application of the oil contract evaluation for selecting the best bid, the technical and economic requirements and the information for the special bid will be handed over to the interested parties near Monday 5th May 1986, by CEPE petroleum contracting unit at the following address:

AVENIDA COLON #1021, FLOOR 8
EDIFICIO BANCO CONTINENTAL
TEL: 260 0000 EXT. 508
QUITO-ECUADOR

Upon payment of the non-refundable participation fee of U.S. \$50,000 (fifty thousand U.S. dollars) for the Pacific Ocean region, and \$75,000 (seventy five thousand U.S. dollars) for the Amazon region, this fee will be deposited at CEPE treasury office located in the first floor of CEPE's main office building of Alameda and 6 de Octubre street, Quito-Ecuador.

This tender bid will be received at the secretariat of the special bidding committee located at the 9th floor of the CEPE's main office building of Alameda and 6 de Octubre street until Wednesday 5th November 1986.

Ing. Carlos Romo-Larrea
General Manager

Ing. Carlos Montenegro
CEPE
Tel: 749208
Houston-Texas

Dr. Mauricio Gonsalez
Ecuadorian Ambassador
London-England
Tel: 881103

Dr. Mario Blandino
Ecuadorian Ambassador
Tel: 64186
Washington, D.C.

New Eurobond Issues

Compiled by Lawrence Davidson from information supplied by European bond traders.

Issuer	Amount (\$ millions)	Maturity	Coupon %	Price	Yield	Terms
FLOATING RATE NOTES						
Bank für Sozialwirtschaft	\$200	1996	0.05	100	99.75	One 4-month Libor, Callable at par in 1988. Fee 0.02%.
Citicorp	\$500	1998	14	100	99.60	One 3-month Libor, Callable at par in 1991. Fee 0.04%.
FIXED-COUPON						
Crédit du Nord	\$100	1994	8	101	99.15	Noncallable, Fee 2%.
Banqueparibas	\$100	1993	7%	100%	97.75	Callable at 101% in 1989. Also 100,000 warrants, priced at \$75 each. They pay on annual \$100 interest until 1989 and then \$100 interest until 1993. Warrants are exercisable for 100 shares of Banqueparibas stock at \$25 per share. Warrants are exercisable at \$25 in 1989, and at \$25 or \$75 at maturity. They ended the week at \$75. Fee 1.5%.
Form Credit Corp. of Canada	\$100	1996	7%	101%	99.63	Noncallable, Fee 2%.
General Electric	\$300	1991	7%	100%	97.50	Noncallable, Fee 1.5%.
Italy	\$100	1989	10	100%	—	Noncallable, will be redeemed at maturity plus a 10% premium. Warrants are exercisable for 100 shares of Italian Telecom stock at \$25 per share. Warrants are exercisable at \$25 in 1989, and at \$25 or \$75 at maturity. They ended the week at \$75. Fee 1.5%.
Japan Finance Corp. for Municipal Enterprises	\$120	1994	7%	101%	99.63	Noncallable, Fee 2%.
LTIC Finance	\$100	1993	7%	101	98.43	Noncallable, Fee 1.5%.
New Brunswick	\$55	1994	7%	100%	98.38	Noncallable, Fee 2%.
Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Français	\$150	1996	7%	101%	99.13	Noncallable, Fee 2%.
Santitoma Corp.	\$50	1989	10	100%	—	Noncallable, will be redeemed at maturity plus a 10% premium. Warrants are exercisable for 100 shares of Italian Telecom stock at \$25 per share. Warrants are exercisable at \$25 in 1989, and at \$25 or \$75 at maturity. They ended the week at \$75. Fee 1.5%.
Oversea Capital	\$50	1989	10	100%	—	Noncallable, will be redeemed at maturity plus a 10% premium. Warrants are exercisable for 100 shares of Italian Telecom stock at \$25 per share. Warrants are exercisable at \$25 in 1989, and at \$25 or \$75 at maturity. They ended the week at \$75. Fee 1.5%.
Austria	DM 2,000	2014	zero	100	—	Yield 6.00%. Noncallable, Premium 380 million marks. Fee 1.5%.
Deutsche Bank	DM 750	1996	5%	100	98.25	Noncallable, Fee 1.5%.
Fininvest	DM 300	1996	5%	99%	96.00	Noncallable, Fee 2.5%.
American Brands	\$50	1998	9%	100	97.88	Noncallable, Fee 2.5%.
Cyanamid Holdings	\$30	1991	9	100	97.75	Noncallable, Fee 1.5%.
McDonald's	\$100	1994	9%	100	97.50	Noncallable, Fee 1.5%.
Whitaker City of London Securities	\$25	1993	9%	99%	96.88	Noncallable, 20% discount on subscription and interest in May 1987. Also 50,000 warrants, priced at \$25 each. They pay on annual \$100 interest until 1989 and then \$100 interest until 1993. Warrants are exercisable for 100 shares of Whitaker City stock at \$25 per share. Warrants are exercisable at \$25 in 1989, and at \$25 or \$75 at maturity. They ended the week at \$75. Fee 1.5%.
Compagnie Générale d'Electricité	\$1,000	1993	7%	100	98.13	Noncallable, Fee 1.5%.
Torstar Home Corp. of New Zealand	\$25	1993	zero	99%	94.25	Yield 16.51%. Noncallable, Premium \$250 million. Fee 1.5%.
BONDS-UNITED						
Banca della Svizzera Italiana (Overseas)	\$25	1993	4	100%	104.75	Noncallable, 50% discount on subscription and interest in May 1987. Also 50,000 warrants, priced at \$25 each. They pay on annual \$100 interest until 1989 and then \$100 interest until 1993. Warrants are exercisable for 100 shares of Banca della Svizzera Italiana stock at \$25 per share. Warrants are exercisable at \$25 in 1989, and at \$25 or \$75 at maturity. They ended the week at \$75. Fee 1.5%.
Daiwa Securities	\$120	1991	open	100	115.00	Coupon indicated at 24%. Noncallable, 50% discount on subscription and interest in May 1987. Also 50,000 warrants, priced at \$25 each. They pay on annual \$100 interest until 1989 and then \$100 interest until 1993. Warrants are exercisable for 100 shares of Daiwa Securities stock at \$25 per share. Warrants are exercisable at \$25 in 1989, and at \$25 or \$75 at maturity. They ended the week at \$75. Fee 1.5%.
Nichion	\$50	1991	2%	100	106.00	Noncallable, 50% discount on subscription and interest in May 1987. Also 50,000 warrants, priced at \$25 each. They pay on annual \$100 interest until 1989 and then \$100 interest until 1993. Warrants are exercisable for 100 shares of Nichion stock at \$25 per share. Warrants are exercisable at \$25 in 1989, and at \$25 or \$75 at maturity. They ended the week at \$75. Fee 1.5%.
Nippon Synthetic Chemical Industry	\$40	1991	2%	100	115.00	Noncallable, 50% discount on subscription and interest in May 1987. Also 50,000 warrants, priced at \$25 each. They pay on annual \$100 interest until 1989 and then \$100 interest until 1993. Warrants are exercisable for 100 shares of Nippon Synthetic Chemical Industry stock at \$25 per share. Warrants are exercisable at \$25 in 1989, and at \$25 or \$75 at maturity. They ended the week at \$75. Fee 1.5%.
Sakai Chemical	\$90	1991	2%	100	114.00	Noncallable, 50% discount on subscription and interest in May 1987. Also 50,000 warrants, priced at \$25 each. They pay on annual \$100 interest until 1989 and then \$100 interest until 1993. Warrants are exercisable for 100 shares of Sakai Chemical stock at \$25 per share. Warrants are exercisable at \$25 in 1989, and at \$25 or \$75 at maturity. They ended the week at \$75. Fee 1.5%.
Santitoma Realty & Development	\$100	1991	2%	100	113.00	Noncallable, 50% discount on subscription and interest in May 1987. Also 50,000 warrants, priced at \$25 each. They pay on annual \$100 interest until 1989 and then \$100 interest until 1993. Warrants are exercisable for 100 shares of Santitoma Realty & Development stock at \$25 per share. Warrants are exercisable at \$25 in 1989, and at \$25 or \$75 at maturity. They ended the week at \$75. Fee 1.5%.
WARRANTS						
Bankers Trust	\$20	5 mos	—	\$99%	—	Warrants exercisable on July 30 1991 into 4-month call at \$100. Warrants are exercisable at \$25 in 1989, and at \$25 or \$75 at maturity. They ended the week at \$75. Fee 1.5%.
Philips-Salomon	\$275	12 mos	—	\$99%	—	Call warrants exercisable at 98, between April 15, 1987 and April 22, 1991 into the Government of the Netherlands. Warrants are exercisable at \$25 in 1989, and at \$25 or \$75 at maturity. They ended the week at \$75. Fee 1.5%.
Philips-Salomon	\$50	11 mos	—	\$99%	—	Callable at 102 1/2% into U.S. Treasury's 8 1/2% bonds due 1991.
Philips-Salomon	\$25	11 mos	—	\$14	—	Callable at 102 1/2% into U.S. Treasury's 8 1/2% bonds due 1991.
Shearson Lehman Brothers	\$110	3 mos	—	\$16%	—	Warrants exercisable on July 30 1991 into 4-month call at \$100. Warrants are exercisable at \$25 in 1989, and at \$25 or \$75 at maturity. They ended the week at \$75. Fee 1.5%.

EUROBONDS: Holidays Give Excuse to Stay Away

market. Enormous demand for stocks has seen investors bidding astronomical prices for bonds convertible into shares or bearing warrants to buy shares. As a result, coupon levels continue to be shaved, but that is no deterrent. The bonds continue to trade at substantial premiums.

The coupon on Santitoma Realty's \$100-million issue, indicated at 2 percent, was actually set at 2 1/2 percent, but the bonds ended the week at a 1 1/2 percent premium. Santitoma Chemical, which indicated a coupon of 3 1/2 percent, cut it to 2 1/2 percent and the bonds ended the week at a 1 1/2 percent premium. Daiwa Securities, which indicated a coupon of 2 1/2 percent, down from the 3 1/2 percent initially indicated, and Banca della Svizzera, which set a 4 percent coupon, down from the 4 1/2 percent indicated.

What demand there was for fixed-coupon dollar debt was largely speculative and skewed toward demand for warrants to buy U.S. Treasury paper. Shearson Lehman Brothers carried the option coupon one step further than usual by offering warrants to buy warrants.

The initial option, priced at \$16.50, through July 30, at which time the holder must decide whether to put up the \$45.53 to buy a call warrant or \$47.125 to buy a put warrant. The second leg of the option runs from Aug. 1 of this year to next Jan. 23.

The call warrant gives holders the right to buy the 30-year Treasury bond that will be auctioned this week at a price of 3 percentage points above the average price paid for the auction. The put option gives holders the right to sell that same bond at 5 percentage points below the average paid at the auction.

The offering later here is a late-week entry, offering \$100 million of 8 1/2 percent bonds at 101 1/2. This was 8 1/2 basis points over

Soviet Borrowing Increases With Nuclear Disaster

By Carl Gervitz

PARIS — The foreign-exchange market, which has been rocked by the Soviet Union's bid to borrow large sums to finance more grain imports after the nuclear catastrophe in the Ukraine, Drexler Burnham & MacKenzie said Friday that the Russians were increasing by 20 percent the size of the syndicated Deutsche mark credit being arranged for Vnesheimport, the Soviet Foreign Trade Bank.

The other terms of the 2 1/2-billion DM, which now stands at 2.1 billion DM, are unchanged, with the interest rate set at 4 percent over the interbank offered rate in London.

Bankers report that even before the nuclear accident, the Soviet Union was at East Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia were substantial takers of funds in the international credit market. And large, however, they have been unable to avoid publicity by dealing with one bank at a time, a bankers' trade.

They go public, one Luxembourg-based banker observed, "when they want the price—up to show they are acceptable to the market as a whole."

Vnesheimport's loan, for example, was launched a month after the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development issued a study on East-block nations that estimated that their foreign debt of \$2.2 billion was a record and likely to increase because of deteriorating conditions in the bloc's economic situation.

While bankers do not quibble with that assessment, they have reservations about the Soviet Union's ability to service the debt, which they have little choice—other than their biggest and most creditworthy clients now borrow in the securities markets.

For the most part, bankers report, the East European prefer

"discount deals" to mask just how fast their external debt is increasing. The data is completely unreliable, but with a four- to five-month time lag, in support published by the Bank for International Settlements.

The private transactions are being arranged at fixed rates of interest, as the East Europeans are as much as corporations to look in low interest rates, bankers report. The

international credit market generally does not exceed five years. The banks can lock in their own funding costs to eliminate any risk to them if interest rates shoot up in the meantime.

While no details are available on how much these borrowers pay for their funds, bankers indicate that it may be slightly more remunerative than a publicly syndicated credit line, but not by much.

They are also being used to show that they are acceptable to the market as a whole.

The biggest suppliers of funds are believed to be the German banks in DM and the Japanese in dollars.

Elsewhere in the credit market, Turkey is seeking a \$100-million seven-year loan to finance a road project, which includes equipment from Italy. A competition of 115 million European currency units is being offered by the ECU interbank offered rate and being set at 4 percent over the interbank offered rate in London.

It is essentially an Italian risk—must agree to participate in the dollar market, which is a condition of the loan. Turkey is seeking a 1 1/2 percent rate, or 1 1/2 percent over the London interbank offered rate, or 1 1/2 percent over the London interbank offered rate, or 1 1/2 percent over the London interbank offered rate.

Bankers are also looking for a \$100-million loan to finance a road project, which includes equipment from Italy. A competition of 115 million European currency units is being offered by the ECU interbank offered rate and being set at 4 percent over the interbank offered rate in London.

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AFL-CIO: Centralization, Long Resisted, Now Considered Key to Survival

national union involved antipathy toward the federal government, it is involved in the fight.

In the field of new organizing, the council endorsed an equally important strategy—centralization of union activity and the fight of jobs overseas.

In line with this trend, the AFL-CIO executive committee is trying to devise a plan that would empower it to get in at the beginning of

any Mack A. de Beers, manager of the new law firm, is a member of the AFL-CIO. "It will be positive if it means a more cooperative, responsive movement, one that can stand up to the challenges of the future," he said.

Responsibility for drafting the new program has been turned over

"We must be part of the general staff at the inception, rather than the ambulance drivers at the bitter end."

—Lynn Kirkland, AFL-CIO president

"The movement has been letting itself be picked off, union by union, without any mobilization of its collective strength."

—Harmon W. Benson, labor activist

potential clashes. Its members hope that such a strategy would prevent the union from being damaged by the miscalculations of a single union. They also seek to centralize the union's efforts to attract new members and to prevent the union from being damaged by the miscalculations of a single union.

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The committee issued a landmark report 15 months ago, acknowledging the magnitude of the union's challenges and calling for a restructuring of the union's internal affairs. The report called for a restructuring of the union's internal affairs, acknowledging the magnitude of the union's challenges and calling for a restructuring of the union's internal affairs.

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Petroleum to Set Up Affiliate

under the so-called "international union" model.

It said that two of its major affiliates, Corporations and Manewen, would be merged under the name of Corporation. That will have Petrobras to Venezuela, which owns oil-producing affiliates, Corporations, Lagoven and Manewen, all with substantial reserves, refining facilities and marketing systems at home and abroad.

Last year, Fortune magazine listed the 50 largest corporations in the world and among the top 25 listed the United States.

Petrobras de Venezuela also includes Refinaria S.A., which operates a refinery on the Caribbean island of Curaçao; Petrolven, which operates the nation's petrochemical industry; and a number of other subsidiaries.

Petrobras de Venezuela said Friday that an affiliate called Interven would oversee existing agreements and would pursue new investments

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

You will find below a listing of job positions published last Thursday under the rubric International Positions.

TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER
OPERATION MANAGER	Excellent	Digital Equipment Corporation Int. Europe
TAX ACCOUNTING & COMPLIANCE MANAGER		Stauffer-Chemicals
SALES DIRECTOR		Fox Research
PATHOLOGIST		ICARDA
REFLECTOR	Excellent	Sagepar
PROJECT MANAGER CONSTRUCTION	Good	

If you haven't seen last week's INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS rubric, please call for a free copy: Max Ferraro, INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, 92521 Neulilly Cedex, France. Tel. (1) 46.37.53.81. Telex 72395

Bond Prices

Fall Again; Dealers Wary Of Offerings

By Gary Klotz

NEW YORK — Bond prices fell again Friday, as traders were apprehensive in advance of the U.S. Treasury's heavy schedule of government borrowings. A rise in oil prices also contributed to the slump, which pulled government bond prices down nearly a point.

But Treasury bond prices rebounded sharply from their day's

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

lowers when traders heard that the Senate Finance Committee's latest tax-revision plan would not subject any municipal bond interest to the alternative minimum tax.

The committee had previously rejected the idea of taxing outstanding municipal bonds, but members had left open the possibility that new issues might be subject to the minimum tax. The latest plan, said to have the support of a majority of the panel, would leave all municipal bonds fully exempt from federal taxes.

But prices sagged through the rest of the bond market in what traders characterized as thin, quiet trading. The dominant concern among traders was the coming Treasury auction of \$1 billion of bonds that would be needed to attract enough demand to absorb the heavy supply. The Treasury plans to sell \$27 billion of new notes and bonds next week at auction that begin on Tuesday.

Traders are particularly concerned about the degree of Japanese participation in the refinancing. Their participation will hinge not only on the yields prevailing at auction time, but also on exchange rates. The prospects for both interest rate and exchange rates could be influenced at the Tokyo economic summit meeting this weekend.

William V. Sullivan, director of money market research at Dean Witter Reynolds Inc., said during prices for oil futures "Also put a wet blanket on buying enthusiasm."

He said traders largely ignored the U.S. government report, which showed underlying economic weakness even though the April jobs rate edged slightly.

U.S. Consumer Rates

Product	Rate
Passbook Savings	5.50 %
Time Deposit	7.50 %
New Home Mortgages	10.00 %
Auto Loans	12.00 %
Bank Rates	10.00 %
U.S. Savings	10.00 %

Viking Resources International N.V.

N.A.V. can be at 30-46 \$28.90

INFORMATION

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Ant	Security	%	Inst	Rate	Cost	Ant	Security	%	Inst	Rate	Cost		
				PICTO	Per	Ln					Ln		
(Continued)													
ant 68	US Marine Household	8	W	May	1968	175	ant 720	Adrian Dorothea Bank	10	W	May	1968	175
ant 69	US Marine Household	8	W	May	1968	175	ant 721	Adrian Dorothea Bank	10	W	May	1968	175
ant 70	US Marine Household	8	W	May	1968	175	ant 722	Adrian Dorothea Bank	10	W	May	1968	175
ant 71	US Marine Household	8	W	May	1968	175	ant 723	Adrian Dorothea Bank	10	W	May	1968	175
ant 72	US Marine Household	8	W	May	1968	175	ant 724	Adrian Dorothea Bank	10	W	May	1968	175
ant 73	US Marine Household	8	W	May	1968	175	ant 725	Adrian Dorothea Bank	10	W	May	1968	175
ant 74	US Marine Household	8	W	May	1968	175	ant 726	Adrian Dorothea Bank	10	W	May	1968	175
ant 75	US Marine Household	8	W	May	1968	175	ant 727	Adrian Dorothea Bank	10	W	May	1968	175
ant 76	US Marine Household	8	W	May	1968	175	ant 728	Adrian Dorothea Bank	10	W	May	1968	175
ant 77	US Marine Household	8	W	May	1968	175	ant 729	Adrian Dorothea Bank	10	W	May	1968	175
ant 78	US Marine Household	8	W	May	1968	175	ant 730	Adrian Dorothea Bank	10	W	May	1968	175
ant 79	US Marine Household	8	W	May	1968	175	ant 731	Adrian Dorothea Bank	10	W	May	1968	175
ant 80	US Marine Household	8	W	May	1968	175	ant 732	Adrian Dorothea Bank	10	W	May	1968	175
ant 81	US Marine Household	8	W	May	1968	175	ant 733	Adrian Dorothea Bank	10	W	May	1968	175
ant 82	US Marine Household	8	W	May	1968	175	ant 734	Adrian Dorothea Bank	10	W	May	1968	175
ant 83	US Marine Household	8	W	May	1968	175	ant 735	Adrian Dorothea Bank	10	W	May	1968	175
ant 84	US Marine Household	8	W	May	1968	175	ant 736	Adrian Dorothea Bank	10	W	May	1968	175
ant 85	US Marine Household	8	W	May	1968	175	ant 737	Adrian Dorothea Bank	10	W	May	1968	175
ant 86	US Marine Household	8	W	May	1968	175	ant 738	Adrian Dorothea Bank	10	W	May	1968	175
ant 87	US Marine Household	8	W	May	1968	175	ant 739	Adrian Dorothea Bank	10	W	May	1968	175
ant 88	US Marine Household	8	W	May	1968	175	ant 740	Adrian Dorothea Bank	10	W	May	1968	175
ant 89	US Marine Household	8	W	May	1968	175	ant 741	Adrian Dorothea Bank	10	W	May	1968	175
ant 90	US Marine Household	8	W	May	1968	175	ant 742	Adrian Dorothea Bank	10	W	May	1968	175
ant 91	US Marine Household	8	W	May	1968	175	ant 743	Adrian Dorothea Bank	10	W	May	1968	175
ant 92	US Marine Household	8	W	May	1968	175	ant 744	Adrian Dorothea Bank	10	W	May	1968	175
ant 93	US Marine Household	8	W	May	1968	175	ant 745	Adrian Dorothea Bank	10	W	May	1968	175
ant 94	US Marine Household	8	W	May	1968	175	ant 746	Adrian Dorothea Bank	10	W	May	1968	175
ant 95	US Marine Household	8	W	May	1968	175	ant 747	Adrian Dorothea Bank	10	W	May	1968	175
ant 96	US Marine Household	8	W	May	1968	175	ant 748	Adrian Dorothea Bank	10	W	May	1968	175
ant 97	US Marine Household	8	W	May	1968	175	ant 749	Adrian Dorothea Bank	10	W	May	1968	175
ant 98	US Marine Household	8	W	May	1968	175	ant 750	Adrian Dorothea Bank	10	W	May	1968	175
ant 99	US Marine Household	8	W	May	1968	175	ant 751	Adrian Dorothea Bank	10	W	May	1968	175
ant 100	US Marine Household	8	W	May	1968	175	ant 752	Adrian Dorothea Bank	10	W	May	1968	175
PORTUGAL													
ant 126	Portugal	10	W	May	1968	175	ant 127	Portugal					

[illegible]

HOUSTON—Texas Air Corp. has announced plans to acquire Rocky Mountain Aviation Inc., parent corporation of Rocky Mountain Airways, which has financial problems.

The parent company, Rocky Mountain Aviation Inc., said Texas Air offered \$2.14 per share of outstanding common, plus a \$2.5-million loan for working capital, pending the acquisition. At Rocky Mountain's reported level of 1.4 million shares outstanding, the offer has an indicated value of \$3 million.

The acquisition is subject to approval by Rocky Mountain shareholders. Rocky Mountain operates flights to Colorado, Montana, Wyoming and Nebraska. Both Continental Airlines and Texas Air subsidiary, and Rocky Mountain have hubs in Denver.

[illegible]

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100	Best Transportation	7/91	7/92	Mary	1970s	2.84
101	Best Own/Innovation	7/91	7/92	Aug	1970s	2.57
102	Best Film/Fantasy	7/91	7/92	Nov	1970s	2.57
103	Charley Crockett O/S	7/91	7/92	Oct	1970s	2.53
104	Comedy/Innovation	7/91	7/92	Nov	1970s	2.53
105	Documentary	7/91	7/92	Sep	1970s	2.46
106	Best Group/Innov. Band	7/91	7/92	Aug	1970s	2.44
107	Comedy	7/91	7/92	Mar	1970s	2.41
108	Best Film/Thriller	7/91	7/92	Nov	1970s	2.39
109	City City	7/91	7/92	Mar	1970s	2.36
110	Comedy/Classical	7/91	7/92	Feb	1970s	2.35
111	Post-Modernism	7/91	7/92	Apr	1970s	2.33
112	Pop/Rock	7/91	7/92	Mar	1970s	2.33
113	Rhino/Pauline	7/91	7/92	Mar	1970s	2.27
114	Johany	7/91	7/92	Mar	1970s	2.22
115	Total O/S Archive	7/91	7/92	Mar	1970s	2.21
116	West/ Band	7/91	7/92	Jun	1970s	2.14

[illegible]

		9/17 '97 MGT	99%	
254	Denmark	12/1 '98 Jan	82%	11.0%
255	El Salvador	10/1 '97 Jan	100%	11.0%
256	El Salvador	11/1 '97 Jan	100%	11.0%
257	El Salvador	11/1 '97 Jan	100%	11.0%
258	El Salvador	11/1 '97 Jan	100%	11.0%
259	El Salvador	11/1 '97 Jan	100%	11.0%
260	El Salvador	11/1 '97 Jan	100%	11.0%
261	El Salvador	11/1 '97 Jan	100%	11.0%
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295	El Salvador	11/1 '97 Jan	100%	11.0%
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298	El Salvador	11/1 '97 Jan	100%	11.0%
299	El Salvador	11/1 '97 Jan	100%	11.0%
300	El Salvador	11/1 '97 Jan	100%	11.0%

[illegible]

May 1 |

[illegible]

DBS	Canadian Dollar	SDR	Special Drawing Rights
ECU	European Currency Unit	Y	Yes
BUA	European Unit of Account	FR	Luxembourg Franc
L	Pound Sterling	SFR	Swiss Franc
DM	Deutsche Mark	FF	French Franc
NMD	Norwegian Kroner - DM		

**The Daily
Source for
International
Investors.**



OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday

[illegible]

Flowers on or close of trading Friday

Orders & price		Costs	Profit	Orders & price		Costs	Profit	Orders & price		Costs	Profit
1	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	0
2	2000	2000	0	2000	2000	2000	0	2000	2000	2000	0
3	3000	3000	0	3000	3000	3000	0	3000	3000	3000	0
4	4000	4000	0	4000	4000	4000	0	4000	4000	4000	0
5	5000	5000	0	5000	5000	5000	0	5000	5000	5000	0
6	6000	6000	0	6000	6000	6000	0	6000	6000	6000	0
7	7000	7000	0	7000	7000	7000	0	7000	7000	7000	0
8	8000	8000	0	8000	8000	8000	0	8000	8000	8000	0
9	9000	9000	0	9000	9000	9000	0	9000	9000	9000	0
10	10000	10000	0	10000	10000	10000	0	10000	10000	10000	0

Figures as of close of trading Friday

[illegible]

